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THE

VERMONT JOURNAL,

AND THE

UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. I.] THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1783. [NUMB. 1.]

WINDSOR: PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE inhabitants of this world, being entitled by nature to a knowledge of mankind, so far as human comprehension extends, every thing which contributes to enlarge the idea, or enlighten the understanding, may justly be esteemed a precious gem: Learning will display its extensive influence, and the mind be made capable of producing useful actions.

The weekly publication of an impartial *News-Paper, under proper regulations, has ever been found, by experience, to be of public utility. The want of such a Paper in this part of the country, has long been severely felt, and many disadvantages have accrued to the people in consequence thereof.*

In order, therefore, to remove such evils, the Subscribers, encouraged by a number of munificent Gentlemen in this State, and the adjacent country, have undertaken to issue the first number of The Vermont Journal, and the Universal Advertiser; *with an assurance, that so long as they render it entertaining and instructive, they shall merit the patronage of the indulgent Public.*

The Publishers will make it their peculiar study to keep the press FREE, *uninfluenced by* party *or* prejudice. *Their strictest attention shall not be wanting to procure the most early intelligence from various parts of the world—they will endeavour to get Posts established in such routs as will favour the design—they will take care to obtain periodical publications from different parts of the United States, and select such pieces as are instructive, to supply the place where News is wanting—the common occurrences of life shall meet with proper notice—the productions of the* Literati, *on political or moral subjects, shall have their places—modest reflections on customs and manners, will be admitted—decent remarks on public measures, candidly stated, and calculated to* reform *government, will not be rejected, the author leaving his name with the Printers—and, for the amusement of juvenile readers, delectable strokes of wit and humour will be inserted.*

While the Publishers are endeavouring to make the matter, *contained in their paper, agreeable to the taste of their customers, they mean not to be inattentive to the* size, *which shall be enlarged as their encouragement increases; and that they hope will be so rapid as to enable them soon to make an enlargement.*

Although it is most convenient to publish at present on Thursday, yet the Editors are not determined to fix on that day for constant publication; but will alter as the time of procuring News may require—giving previous notice thereof in the paper, that the customers may know when to call for them.

A strict compliance with the terms of the Editors proposals, being absolutely necessary to enable them to prosecute their design to effect, they hope their customers will be punctual in discharging the first quarter immediately on the receipt of this number.

The Printers will make it their principal study to give universal satisfaction to all who are pleased to employ them: and the smallest favours will be gratefully acknowledged, by the Public's most devoted, and very humble servants,

HOUGH AND SPOONER.

Printing-Office, Windsor, Aug. 7, 1783.

WHEREAS, application has been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the Proprietors of the township of Topsham, in the county of Orange, to warn a meeting of said Proprietors: These are therefore to warn them to meet at the house of Israel Smith, Esq; of Thetford, in said county, on Thursday the 28th day of August instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes, viz. 1. to chuse a Moderator: 2. a Proprietors Clerk and Collector: 3. agree with a Surveyor to lot out said township, or a part thereof, as may be thought most advisable when met; or chuse a Committee for said purpose: 4. chuse a Committee to cut and clear highways in said township, necessary to promote the settlement thereof: 5. see what sum of money said Proprietors will lay on each right to defray former expences, and the cost of lotting out and clearing roads, &c. &c. agree on a method for calling Proprietors meetings in future: and transact any other business necessary to be done.

EBEN: CURTIS, *Justice of Peace.*

Windsor, State of Vermont, Aug 7, 1783.

WHEREAS, application has been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the Proprietors of the township of Varshier, in the county of Orange, to warn a meeting of said Proprietors: These are therefore to warn them to meet at the house of Mr. Leonix Titees, in said Varshier, on Thursday the 4th day of September next, for the following purposes, viz.

1. *To chuse a Moderator.*
2. *To chuse a Clerk.*
3. *To see if the Proprietors will lay out the second and third division lots, and grant a sum of money to defray the charges of the same, and also to cut roads: And do any other business they shall think best to promote the settlement of the town agreeable to the charter.*

JOSHUA TUCKER, *Justice of Peace.*

Dated at Strafford, this 25th day of June, 1783.

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WHEREAS, application has been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the Proprietors of the townships of Guildhall, Granby, Maidstone, Brunswick, and Minehead, in the county of Orange, to warn a meeting of the Proprietors of said townships: These are therefore to warn them to meet at the following times and places, viz. those of Guildhall and Granby, at the house of Mr. James Rosebrook, in said Guildhall, on Monday the first of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon; and those of Maidstone, Brunswick, and Minehead, at the house of Mr. Hezekiah Fuller, in said Maidstone, on Tuesday the second of said September next: for the following purposes, viz.

1. The Proprietors of each town to chuse a Moderator.

2. To chuse Clerks.

3. To see if the Proprietors of each town will locate and lot out the same, chuse Committees for that purpose, and see if the Proprietors will tax themselves, or each original right, to defray the necessary charges arising therefrom: and transact any other business that may then be thought beneficial to said townships.

EBEN. CURTIS, Justice of Peace.

Windsor, State of Vermont, Aug. 7, 1783.

WHEREAS, application has been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the Proprietors of the town of Reading, in the county of Windsor, to warn a meeting of said Proprietors: These are therefore to warn them to meet at the dwelling-house of Mr. Caleb Jones, in said Reading, on Wednesday the 3d of September next, at nine o'clock in the morning, for the following purposes, viz.

1. To chuse a Moderator, and other officers, as the law directs.

2. To chuse a Committee to lay out the public lands in said town.

3. To receive the return of a Committee to look up the ancient records.

4. To act on any other business for the well ordering and settlement of said town.

JOHN WELD, Justice of Peace.

Windsor, State of Vermont, Aug. 7, 1783.

WINDSOR, AUGUST 7.

We hear from Northampton, that one day last week, as a number of men were returning from a field, passed by a frame that people were at work on, when some diversion ensued; but one of them soon getting angry with another, knocked him down with his fist, and then fell upon him in so furious a manner, as soon put an end to his existence.

A gentleman from Rutland informs us, that Gen. Washington has lately been at Crown Point, and forbid the inhabitants taking away any old iron from that fortress, or occupying the ground for a mile square round it.

SIR, *Head Quarters, Newburg June 14, 1783.*

THE great object for which I had the honor to hold an appointment in the service of my country being accomplished, I am now preparing to resign it into the hands of Congress, and to return to that domestic retirement, which it is well known I left with the greatest reluctance.—Retirement, for which I have never ceased to sigh through a long and painful absence, and in which (remote from the noise and trouble of the world) I meditate to pass the remainder of my life in a state of undisturbed repose. But before I carry this resolution into effect I think it is a duty incumbent on me, to make this my last official communication, to congratulate you on the glorious events which Heaven has been pleased to produce in our favour, to offer my sentiments respecting some important subjects which appear to me to be intimately connected with the tranquility of the United States, to take my leave of your Excellency as a public character, and to give my final blessing to that country in whose service I have spent the prime of my life, for whose sake I have consumed so many anxious days and watchful nights, & whose happiness being extremely dear to me will always constitute no inconsiderable part of my own.

Impressed with the liveliest sensibility on this pleasing occasion, I will claim the indulgence of dilating the more copiously on the subject of our mutual felicitation.—When we consider the magnitude of the prize we contended for, the doubtful nature of the contest, and the favourable manner in which it has terminated, we shall find the greatest possible reason for gratitude, and rejoicings—this is a theme that will afford infinite delight to every benevolent and liberal mind, whether the event in contemplation be considered as the source of present enjoyment, or the parent of future happiness, and we shall have equal reason to felicitate ourselves on the lot which Providence has assigned us, whether we view it in a natural, a political or a moral point of light.

The citizens of America placed in the most enviable condition, as the sole Lords and proprietors of a vast tract of continent, comprehending all the various soils and climates of the world, and abounding with all the necessaries and conveniences of life, are now by the late satisfactory pacification, acknowledged to be possessed of absolute freedom and independency. They are from this period to be considered as the actors on a most conspicuous theatre, which seems to be peculiarly designated by Providence for the display of human greatness and felicity:—Here they are not only surrounded with every thing which can contribute to the completion of private and domestic enjoyment, but Heaven has crowned all its other blessings, by giving a fairer opportunity for political happiness than any other nation has ever been favoured with. Nothing can illustrate these observations more forcibly, than a recollection of the happy conjuncture of times and circumstances under which our republic assumed its rank among the nations. The foundation of our empire was not laid in the gloomy age of ignorance and superstition, but at an epocha when the rights of mankind were better understood and more clearly defined, than at any former period, the researches of the human mind after social happiness have been carried to a great extent—the treasures of knowledge, acquired by the labours of philosophers, sages, and legislators through a long succession of years are laid open for our use, and their collected wisdom may be happily applied in the establishment of our forms of government—the free cultivation of letters—the unbounded extention of commerce—the progressive refinement of manners—the growing liberality of sentiment, and above all, the pure and benign light of revelation, have had a meliorating influence on mankind, and increased the blessings of society:—At this auspicious period the United States came into existence as a nation, and if their citizens should not be completely free and happy, the fault will be entirely their own. Such is our situation, and such are our prospects; but notwithstanding the cup of blessing is thus reached out to us, notwithstanding happiness is ours, if we have a disposition to seize the occasion and make it our own; yet it appears to me, there is an option still left to the United States of America, that it is in their choice, and depends upon their conduct whether they will be respectable and prosperous, or contemptible and miserable as a nation; This is the time of their political probation—this is the moment when the eyes of the whole world are turned upon them—this is the moment to establish or ruin their national character forever—this is the favourable moment to give such a tone to our federal government as will enable it to answer the ends of its institution—or this may be the ill-fated moment for relaxing the powers of the union, annihilating the cement of the confederation, and exposing us to become the sport of European politics, which may play one State against another to prevent their growing importance, and to serve their own interested purposes.—For according to the system of policy the States shall adopt at this moment, they will stand or fall, and by their confirmation or lapse, it is yet to be decided, whether the revolution must ultimately be considered as a blessing or a curse—a blessing or a curse, not to the present age alone, for with our fate will the destiny of unborn millions be involved.

With this conviction of the importance of the present crisis, silence in me would be a crime, I will therefore speak

to your Excellency the language of freedom and sincerity without disguise: I am aware however, that those who differ from me in political sentiment, may perhaps remark, I am stepping out of the proper line of my duty, and they may possibly ascribe to arrogance or ostentation, what I know is alone the result of the purest intention; but the rectitude of my own heart, which disdains such unworthy motives—the part I have hitherto acted in life—the determination I have formed of not taking any share in public business hereafter—the ardent desire I feel and shall continue to manifest of quietly enjoying in private life, after all the toils of war, the benefits of a wise and liberal government, will, I flatter myself, sooner or later, convince my countrymen, that I could have no sinister views in delivering with so little reserve, the opinions contained in this address.

There are four things, which I humbly conceive are essential to the wellbeing, I may even venture to say, to the existence of the United States, as an Independent Power

1st. An indissolvable union of the states under one federal head.

2d. A sacred regard to public justice.

3d. The adoption of a proper peace establishment, and,

4th. The prevalence of that pacific and friendly disposition among the people of the United States, which will induce them to forget their local prejudices and policies, to make those mutual concessions which are requisite to the general prosperity, and in some instances, to sacrifice their individual advantages to the interest of the community

These are the pillars on which the glorious fabric of our independency and national character must be supported—liberty is the basis—and whoever should dare to sap the foundation, or overturn the structure, under whatever specious pretext he may attempt it, will merit the bitterest execrations, and the severest punishment which can be inflicted by his injured country.

On the three first articles I will make a few observations, leaving the last to the good sense and serious consideration of those immediately concerned.

Under the first head, although it may not be necessary or proper for me in this place to enter into a particular disquisition of the principles of the union, and to take up the great question which has been so frequently agitated, whether it be expedient and requisite for the states to delegate a larger proportion of power to Congress, or not—yet it will be a part of my duty, and that of every true patriot, to assert without reserve, and to insist upon the following positions, That unless the states will suffer Congress to exercise those prerogatives, they are undoubtedly invested with by the constitution, every thing must very rapidly tend to anarchy and confusion: That it is indispensible to the happiness of the individual states, that there should be lodged somewhere a Supreme Power, to regulate and govern the general concerns of the confederated Republic, without which the union cannot be of long duration: That there must be a faithful and pointed compliance on the part of every state, with the late proposals and demands of Congress, or the most fatal consequences will ensue: That whatever measures have a tendency to dissolve the union, or contribute to violate or lessen the Sovereign Authority, ought to be considered as hostile to the liberty and independency of America, and the authors of them treated accordingly: And lastly, That unless we can be enabled by the concurrence of the states, to participate of the fruits of the revolution, and enjoy the essential benefits of civil society, under a form of government so free and uncorrupted, so happily guarded against the danger of oppression, as has been devised and adopted by the articles of the confederation; that it will be a subject of regret that so much blood and treasure have been lavished for no purpose, that so many sufferings have been encountered without a compensation, and that so many sacrifices have been made in vain—Many other considerations might here be adduced to prove, that without an entire conformity to the spirit of the union, we cannot exist as an independent power. It will be sufficient for my purpose to mention but one or two which seem to me of the greatest importance. It is only in our united character as an empire, that our independence is acknowledged, that our power can be regarded, or our credit supported among foreign nations. The treaties of the European powers with the United States of America, will have no validity on a dissolution of the union. We shall be left nearly in a state of nature, or we may find by our own unhappy experience, that there is a natural and necessary progression from the extreme of anarchy to the extreme of tyranny, and that arbitrary power is most easily established on the ruins of liberty abused to licentiousness.

As to the second article which respects the performance of public justice, Congress have, in their late address to the United States, almost exhausted the subject; they have explained their ideas so fully, and have enforced the obligations the states are under to render compleat justice to all the public creditors, with so much dignity and energy, that in my opinion no real friend to the honour and independency of America, can hesitate a single moment respecting the propriety of complying with the just and honourable measures proposed: If their arguments do not produce conviction, I know of nothing that will have greater influence, especially when we recollect that the system referred to, being the result of the collected wisdom of the continent, must be esteemed, if not perfect, certainly the least objectionable of any that could be devised; and that if it should not be carried into immediate execution, a national bankruptcy, with all its deplorable consequences, will take place, before any different plan can possibly be proposed and adopted. So pressing are the present circumstances! and such is the alternative now offered to the states!

The ability of the country to discharge the debts which have been incurred in its defence, is not to be doubted; an inclination, I flatter myself, will not be wanting; the path of our duty is plain before us; honesty will be found, on every experiment, to be the best and only true policy: Let us then, as a nation, be just; let us fulfil the public contracts which Congress had undoubtedly a right to make for the purpose of carrying on the war with the same good faith we suppose ourselves bound to perform our private engagements; in the mean time, let an attention to the cheerful performance of their proper business as individuals and as members of society, be earnestly inculcated on the citizens of America; then will they strengthen the hands of government, and be happy under its protection—every one will reap the fruit of his labour—every one will enjoy his own acquisitions, without molestation and without danger.

In this state of absolute freedom and perfect security, who will grudge to yield a very little of his property to support the common interest of society, and ensure the protection of government? Who does not remember the frequent declarations, at the commencement of the war, that we should be compleatly satisfied, if, at the expence of one half, we could defend the remainder of our possession? Where is the man to be found, who wishes to remain indebted for the defence of his own person and property, to the exertions, the bravery, and the blood of others, without making one generous effort to repay the debt of honor and of gratitude? In what part of the Continent shall we find any man, or body of men, who would not blush to stand up and propose measures, purposely calculated to rob the soldier of his stipend, and the public creditor of his due? And were it possible that such a flagrant instance of injustice could ever happen, would it not excite the general indignation, and tend to bring down upon the authors of such measures, the aggravated vengeance of Heaven? If after all, the spirit of disunion, or a temper of obstinacy and perverseness, should manifest itself in any of the States, if such an ungracious disposition should attempt to frustrate all the happy effects that might be expected to flow from the union, if there should be a refusal to comply with the requisitions for funds to discharge the annual interest of the public debts and if that refusal should revive again all those jealousies, and produce all those evils which are now happily removed—Congress, who have in all the transactions shewn a great degree of magnanimity and justice, will stand justified in the sight of God and man; and the State alone which puts itself in opposition to the aggregate wisdom of the Continent, and follows such mistaken and pernicious counsels, will be responsible for all the consequences.

For my own part, conscious of having acted, while a servant of the public, in a manner I conceived best suited to promote the real interests of my country—having, in consequence of my fixed belief, in some measure pledged myself to the army, that their country would finally do them compleat and ample justice,—and not wishing to conceal any instance of my official conduct from the eyes of the world, I have thought proper to transmit to your Ex-

cellency the enclosed collection of papers relative to the half pay and commutation granted by Congress to the officers of the army. From these communications my decided sentiment will be clearly comprehended, together with the conclusive reasons which induced me, at an early period, to recommend the adoption of this measure in the most earnest and serious manner: As the proceedings of Congress, the army, and myself, are open to all, and contain in my opinion sufficient information to remove the prejudices and errors which may have been entertained by any, I think it unnecessary to say any thing more, than just to observe, that the resolutions of Congress now alluded to are undoubtedly binding upon the United States, as the most solemn acts of confederation or legislation: As to the idea which I am informed has in some instances prevailed, that the half pay and commutation are to be regarded merely in the odious light of a pension it ought to be exploded forever,—that provision should be viewed, as it really was, a reasonable compensation offered by Congress at a time when they had nothing else to give to the officers of the army for services then to be performed: It was the only means to prevent a total dereliction of the service,—it was the part of their hire; I may be allowed to say—it was the price of their blood and of your independency—it is therefore more than a common debt, it is a debt of honor, it can never be considered as a pension or gratuity, nor be cancelled until it is fairly discharged.

With regard to a distinction between officers and soldiers, it is sufficient, that the uniform experience of every nation of the world, combined with our own, proves the utility and propriety of the discrimination. Rewards in proportion to the aids the public derives from them, are unquestionably due to all its servants. In some lines, the soldiers have perhaps generally had as ample a compensation for their services, by the large bounties which have been paid to them, as their officers will receive in the proposed commutation: In others, if besides the donation of lands, the payment of arrearages of clothing and wages (in which articles all the componant parts of the army must be put upon the same footing) we take into the estimate the bounties many of the soldiers have received, and the gratuity of one year's full pay, which is promised to all, possibly their situation (every circumstance being duly considered) will not be deemed less eligible than that of the officers. Should a further reward, however, be judged equitable, I will venture to assert, no one will enjoy greater satisfaction than myself, on seeing an exemption from taxes for a limited time (which has been petitioned for in some instances) or any other adequate immunity or compensation, granted to the brave defenders of their country's cause. But neither the approbation or rejection of this proposition, will in any manner affect, much less militate against the act of Congress by which they have offered five years full pay, in lieu of the half pay for life, which had been before promised to the officers of the army.

Before I conclude this subject of public justice, I cannot omit to mention the obligations this country is under to that meritorious class of veteran non commissioned officers & privates who have been discharged for inability, in consequence of the resolution of Congress of the 23d of April, 1782, on an annual pension for life. Their peculiar sufferings, their singular merits and claim to that provision, need only to be known, to interest all the feelings of humanity in their behalf—Nothing but a punctual payment of their annual allowance can rescue them from the most complicated misery; and nothing could be a more melancholy and distressing sight, than to behold those who have shed their blood, or lost their limbs, in the service of their country, without a shelter, without a friend, and without the means of obtaining any of the necessities or comforts of life, compelled to beg their daily bread from door to door!—Suffer me to recommend those of this description, belonging to your State, to the warmest patronage of your Excellency and your legislature.

It is necessary to say but a few words on the third topic which was proposed and which regards particularly the defence of the public. As there can be little doubt but Congress will recommend a proper peace establishment for the United States, in which a due attention will be paid to the importance of placing the militia of the union upon a regular and respectable footing; if this should be the case, I would beg leave to urge the great advantage of it in the strongest terms.

The militia of this country must be considered as the palladium of our security, and the first effectual resort in case of hostility; it is essential therefore, that the same system should pervade the whole; that the formation and discipline of the militia of the Continent should be absolutely uniform, and that the same species of arms, accoutrements and military apparatus, should be introduced in every part of the United States: No one, who has not learned it from experience, can conceive the difficulty, expence and confusion, which result from a contrary system, or the vague arrangements which have hitherto prevailed.

If, in treating of political points, a greater latitude than usual has been taken in the course of this address, the importance of the crisis, and the magnitude of the objects in discussion, must be my apology. It is, however neither my wish or expectation, that the preceding observations should claim any regard, except so far as they shall appear to be dictated by a good intention, consonant to the immutable rules of justice, calculated to produce a liberal system of policy, and founded on whatever experience may have been acquired by a long and close attention to public business. Here I might speak with the more confidence from my actual observations, and if it would not swell this letter (already too prolix) beyond the bounds I had prescribed myself, I could demonstrate to every mind open to conviction, that in less time, and with much less expence than has been incurred, the war might have been brought to the same happy conclusion, if the resources of the Continent could have been properly brought forth. That the distresses and disappointments which have very often occurred, have in too many instances resulted more from a want of energy in the Continental government, than a deficiency of means in the particular States: That the inefficacy of measures arising from the want of an adequate authority in the Supreme Power, from a partial compliance with the requisitions of Congress in some of the States, and from a failure of punctuality in others, while it tended to damp the zeal of those which were more willing to exert themselves, served also to accumulate the expences of the war, and to frustrate the best concerted plan: And that the discouragements occasioned by the complicated difficulties and embarrassments in which our affairs were by this means involved, would have long ago produced the dissolution of any army, less virtuous and less persevering, than that which I have had the honor to command. But while I mention these things which are notorious facts as the defects of federal government, particularly in the prosecution of a war, I beg it may be understood, that as I have ever taken a pleasure in gratefully acknowledging the assistance and support I have derived from every class of citizens, so shall I always be happy to do justice to the unparalelled exertions of the individual States, on many interesting measures.

I have thus freely disclosed what I wished to make known, before I surrender up my public trust, to those who committed it to me. The task is now accomplished. I now bid adieu to your Excellency as the chief Magistrate of your State; at the same time, I bid a last farewell to the cares of office and all the employments of public life.

It remains then to be my final and only request, that your Excellency will communicate these sentiments to your legislature, at their next meeting, and that they may be considered as the legacy of one who has ardently wished on all occasions to be useful to his country, and who even in the shade of retirement, will not fail to implore the divine benediction upon it.

I now make it my earnest prayer, that God would have you, and the State over which you preside, in his holy protection: That he would incline the hearts of the citizens to cultivate a spirit of subordination and obedience to government; to entertain a brotherly affection and love for one another, for their fellow citizens of the United States at large, and particularly for their brethren who have served in the field; and finally, that he would most graciously be pleased to dispose us all to do justice, to love mercy, and to demean ourselves with that charity, humility, and pacific temper of mind which were the characteristics of the Divine Author of our blessed religion; and without an humble imitation of whose example in these things, we can never hope to be a happy nation.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest esteem and respect, Sir, your Excellency's most obedient, and very humble servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

His Excellency Governor HANCOCK.

THE

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[VOL. I.] THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1783. [NUMB. 2.]

WINDSOR: PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 7.

CONGRESS, having no farther occasion for the services and sacrifices of the army, who have fought the battles and secured the independence of their country, in their great wisdom and penetration, have thought proper to grant, unsolicited, the troops of the respective states, a furlough *sine die*. It would not be amiss, says a correspondent, if the people, THEIR masters, were to give them also *leave of absence*; when the definitive treaty is fixed and ratified, as their services may then be dispensed with, they being considered merely as a *council of war*, without the powers of legislation —And whenever affairs of a general nature occur, that may render a convention of all the states indispensably necessary, one deputy, or two at most, from each state, may be convened, in a general council, who would facilitate public business with much greater ease to themselves, and satisfaction to their constituents, than a numerous assembly of *Lordlings*. The monies drawn forth from the public treasury for salaries on the *civil list*, which are by no means inconsiderable, might be appropriated to a much better purpose, viz. discharging the arrearages of the army.

By the United States in Congress assembled, June 21, 1783

Resolved, That the President and Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, be informed, that the authority of the United States, having been this day grossly insulted by the disorderly and menacing appearance of a body of armed soldiers about the place within which Congress were assembled, and the peace of this city being endangered by the mutinous disposition of the said troops now in the barracks, it is, in the opinion of Congress, necessary, that effectual measures be immediately taken for supporting the public authority.

Resolved, That the Committee on a letter from Col. Butler be directed to confer, without loss of time, with the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, on the practicability of carrying the preceding resolution into effect, and that in case it shall appear to the committee that there is not a satisfactory ground for expecting adequate and prompt exertions of this state for supporting the dignity of the federal government, the President, on the advice of the committee, be authorised and directed to summon the members of Congress to meet on Thursday next at Trenton, or Princeton, in New Jersey, in order that further and more effectual measures may be taken for suppressing the present revolt, and maintaining the dignity and authority of the United States.

Resolved, That the secretary at war be directed to communicate to the Commander in Chief the state and disposition of the said troops, in order that he may take immediate measures to dispatch to this city, such force as he may judge expedient for suppressing any disturbances that may ensue.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec'ry.

JULY 1, 1783.

The committee consisting of Mr. *Hamilton*, Mr. *Ellsworth* and Mr *Peters*, to whom were referred a letter of the 17th June, from Col. *R. Butler*, at *Lancaster*, and sundry papers communicated to Congress by the Executive Council of Pennsylvania, through their delegates, having on the 19th June made a verbal report, and on the 20th of the same month a report in writing, and the written report being on the 30th re committed that they might amend it by adding thereto their verbal report, and the report being this day brought in with the amendment—

Ordered, That it be entered on the Journal.

The Report is as follows:

"The committee to whom were referred the letters and papers communicated to Congress by the Executive Council of Pennsylvania through their Delegates, report,

That they had a conference yesterday as directed with the Supreme Executive Council, in which in the first instance, the propriety of calling out a detachment of militia to intercept the mutineers on their march from Lancaster was proposed to the Council, suggesting the danger of their being suffered with impunity to join the troops in the barracks, who a few days before had manifested a dangerous spirit, by an insolent and threatning message sent to Congress in the name of a board of serjeants, and who it was apprehended, would be ready to make common cause with those on their march for mutinous purposes. That the Council having shewn a reluctance to call out any part of the militia, expressing an opinion, that they would not be willing to act till some outrage should have been committed by the troops, there appeared to the committee no alternative, but to dissuade the mutineers from coming to town, and if they failed in that attempt, to make use of expedients to prevent the troops in the barracks from joining in any excess, and to induce the detachment from Lancaster to return to that place. That in this view, and at their desire, the assistant secretary at war met the detachment then on its march to the city, and endeavoured to engage them to return to the former place, urging the considerations contained in the annexed instructions to him, but the said detachment persisted in their intention of coming to this city and arrived here this morning. That upon conferring with the superintendant of Finance, they find there is a probability that the pay-master general, to whom the settlement of the accounts of the army has been committed, and who, having all the documents in his possession, can alone execute the business with propriety, will shortly arrive from the army, and will immediately enter upon a settlement with the troops in this State, that in the mean time, measures will be taken to prepare the business for a final adjustment. That there will immediately be sent to Lancaster, a sum of money to be paid to the troops, on account of the month's pay heretofore directed to be advanced to them, the payment of which has hitherto been delayed by particular circumstances; together with notes for three months pay intended to be advanced to the men when furloughed. That they have desired this information to be transmitted to the commanding officer here and at Lancaster, with this declaration, that the corps stationed at Lancaster, including the detachment, can only be settled with or paid at that place."

The instructions to Major *Jackson.*

SIR,

Information having been received, that a detachment of about eighty mutineers are on their way from Lancaster to this place, you will please to proceed to meet them, and endeavour by every prudent method, to engage them to return to the post they have left.—You will inform them of the orders that have been given, permitting them to remain in service 'till their accounts shall have been settled, if they prefer it to being furloughed, and of the allowance of pay which has been made to the army at large, and in which they are to be included.—You will represent to them, that their accounts cannot be settled without their officers whom they have left behind them at Lancaster. You will represent to them with coolness but energy, the impropriety of such irregular proceedings, and the danger they will run by persisting in an improper conduct. You will assure them of the best intentions of Congress to do them justice, and of the absurdity of their expecting to procure it more effectually by intemperate proceedings. You will point out to them the tendency which such proceedings may have to raise the resentments of their country, and to indispose it to take effectual measures for their relief. In short, you will urge every consideration in your power to induce them to return, at the same time, avoiding whatever may tend to irritate. If they persist in coming to town, you will give the earliest notice to us of their progress and disposition. Should they want provisions, you will assure them of a supply if they remain where they are, which you are to endeavour to persuade them to do, in preference to coming to town.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

A. HAMILTON,
(in behalf of the committee)

Major Jackson, Assistant Secretary at War.

Philadelphia, June 19, 1783.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Ellsworth, appointed on the 21st June, to confer with the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, on the practicability of taking effectual measures to support the public authority, having delivered in a report:

Ordered, That it be entered on the Journal.

The report is as follows.

"The committee appointed to confer with the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, on the practicability of taking effectual measures to support the public authority in consequence of the disorderly and menacing appearance of a body of armed soldiers, surrounding the place where Congress were assembled, on Saturday the 21st instant, beg leave to report.———

That they had a conference the morning following, with the Supreme Executive Council, and having communicated their resolution on that subject, informed the Council that Congress considered the proceeding on which that resolution was founded of so serious a nature as to render palliatives improper, and to require that vigorous measures should be taken to put a stop to the further progress of the evil and to compel submission on the part of the offenders. That in this view they had thought it expedient to declare to the Executive of the State in which they reside, the necessity of taking effectual measures for supporting the public authority. That though they had declined a specification of the measures which they would deem effectual, it was their sense that a number of the militia should be immediately called out sufficient to suppress the revolt That Congress unwilling to expose the United States to a repetition of the insult, had suspended their ordinary deliberations in this city, 'till proper steps could be taken to provide against the possibility of it.

The Council after some conversation, informed the committee that they would wish, previous to a determination, to ascertain the state and disposition of the militia, and to consult the officers for that purpose.

The day following, the committee waited upon the Council for their final resolution, having previously presented a letter addressed to his Excellency the President, of which a copy is annexed, requesting the determination of the Council in writing.

The Council declined a written answer, alledging that it had been unusual on similar occasions, that they were unwilling to do any thing which might appear an innovation in the manner of conducting of conferences between their body and committees of Congress; adding however, that they were ready to give their answer in writing, if Congress should request it. They then proceeded to a verbal answer in substance as follows:

That the Council had a high respect for the representative Sovereignty of the United States, and were disposed to do every thing in their power to support its dignity. That they regretted the insult which had happened, with this additional motive of sensibility, that they had themselves had a principal share in it. That they had consulted a number of well informed officers of the militia, and found that nothing in the present state of things was to be expected from that quarter. That the militia of the city in general were not only ill provided for service, but disinclined to act upon the present occasion. That the Council did not believe any exertions were to be looked for from them, except in case of further outrage and actual violence to person or property. That in such case, a respectable body of citizens would arm for the security of their property and of the public peace; but it was to be doubted what measure of outrage would produce this effect, and in particular, it was not to be expected merely from a repetition of the insult which had happened.

The Council observed, that they thought it their duty to communicate their expectations with candor, and passed from the subject of the practicability of vigorous measures to the policy of them. They stated that General St. Clair, with the approbation of several members of Congress and of Council, had by a declaration in writing, permitted the mutineers to choose a committee of commissioned officers to represent their grievances to Council, and had authorised them to expect that a conference would be allowed for that purpose. That it was said, the mutineers began to be convinced of their error, and were preparing submissions. That from the steps which had been taken, the business seemed to be in a train of negociation, and that it merited consideration how far it would be prudent to terminate the matter in that way rather than employ coercive means.

The committee remarked with respect to the scruple about giving an answer in writing, that they could not forbear differing in opinion as to its propriety. That nothing was more common than written communications between the Executives of the different States, and the civil and military officers acting under the authority of the United States: That for a much stronger reason, there was a propriety in this mode of transacting business between the Council and a committee of the body of Congress. That indeed it would be conformable to the most obvious and customary rules of proceeding, and that the importance of the present occasion, made it desirable to give every transaction the greatest precision.

With respect to the practicability of employing the militia, the committee observed, that this was a point of which the Council was alone competent to judge. That the duty of the committee was performed in explicitly signifying the expectations of Congress.

And with respect to the policy of coercion, the committee remarked, that the measures taken by Congress clearly indicated their opinion that the excesses of the mutineers had passed the bounds within which a spirit of compromise might consist with the dignity and even the safety of government. That impunity for what had happened might encourage to more flagrant proceedings invite others to follow the example and extend the mischief. That the passiveness of conduct observed towards the detachment which had mutinied at Lancaster and come to the city in defiance of their officers, had no doubt led to the subsequent violences. That these considerations had determined Congress to adopt decisive measures. That besides the application to the state in which they reside for its immediate support, they had not neglected other means of ultimately executing their purpose, but had directed the Commander in Chief to march a detachment of troops towards the city.

That whatever moderation it might be prudent to exercise towards the mutineers, when they were once in the power of government, it was necessary in the first instance to place them in that situation. That Congress would probably continue to pursue this object, unless it should be superceded by unequivocal demonstrations of submission on

the part of the mutineers That they had hitherto given no satisfactory evidence of this disposition, having lately presented the officers they had chosen to represent their grievances, with a formal commission in writing, enjoining them, if necessary, to use compulsory means for redress, and menacing them with death in case of their failing to execute their views.

Under this state of things, the committee could not forbear suggesting to the council, that it would be expedient for them so to qualify the reception which they should think proper to give to any propositions made by the mutineers as not to create embarrassment, should Congress continue to act on the principles of coertion.

The committee finding that there was no satisfactory ground to expect prompt and adequate exertions on the part of the Executive of this State for supporting the public authority, were bound by the resolution under which they acted, to advise the President to summon Congress to assemble at Princeton or Trenton, on Thursday the 26th instant.

Willing however, to protract the departure of Congress as long as they could be justified in doing it, still hoping that further information would produce more decisive measures on the part of the Council, and desirous of seeing what complexion the intimated submissions would assume, they ventured to defer advising the removal 'till the afternoon of the day following that on which the answer of Council was given. But having then received no further communications from the Council, and having learnt from General St. Clair, that the submission proposed to be offered by the mutineers, through the officers they had chosen to represent them, were not of a nature sufficiently explicit to be accepted or relied on.—That they would be accompanied by new demands to which it would be improper to listen — That the officers themselves composing the committee, had shewn a misterious reluctance to inform General St. Clair, of their proceedings—had refused in the first instance to do it, and had afterwards only yielded to a peremptory demand on his part.—The committee could no longer think themselves at liberty to delay their advice for an adjournment, which they this day accordingly gave; persuaded at the same time that it was necessary to impress the mutineers with a conviction that extremities would be used against them before they would be induced to resolve on a final and unreserved submission.

Philadelphia, June 24, 1783.

The letter to his Excellency the President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania.

SIR,

We have the honor to inclose for your Excellency and the Council, a copy of the resolutions communicated in our conference yesterday. Having then fully entered into all the explanations which were necessary on the subject, we shall not trouble your Excellency with a recapitulation. But as the object is of a delicate nature, we think it our duty to request the determination of the Council in writing.

We have the honor to be, with perfect respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient servants.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec'ry.

Philadelphia, June 23.

July 9 Since our last, about 1500 Continental troops with a detachment of artillery, under the command of Gen. Robert Howe, arrived in this city from West Point. They are chiefly three years men from Massachusetts, whose terms have not yet expired.

LEGHORN, (Italy) April 25.

It is strongly reported, that a Russian squadron of 12 ships of the line and 6 frigates, has already passed the Sund, to come and join that which is here in order to sail immediately for the Levant; which makes it presumed, that the war against the Turks is on the point of being declared, and that the two Imperial Courts of Europe are seriously bent on delivering the fine provinces of Greece from the Ottoman yoke.

FRANKFORT, (Germany) May 8.

All the letters from the frontiers of Turky confirm the great preparations of war making on the side of the Porte. Besides the repairs of the old fortress of Belgrade, new works are erecting. The letters from Sclavonia advise, that in conformity to a Firman of the Grand Signior, they are fortifying all the places in Bosnia, and particularly Banjaluka.

LONDON, May 26.

A private letter from the Hague says, that a letter from Madrid brings advice, that it was expected the Duke de Crillon would be sent to America to settle a plan with Congress for carrying on a trade, and to make a permanent peace with them, which will induce the Americans to lay aside all thoughts of making any attempt on the Spanish settlements in South-America.

The war about to be commenced between Russia and the Porte, may be attributed principally to Count Panin, the late minister of the foreign department. The annihilation of the Turkish empire was a favorite object with Count Panin, to the prosecution of which he was not a little impelled by a certain tinge of religious enthusiasm, which complexioned his mind.

CHARLESTOWN, (S C) June 7.

By accounts received last evening from Georgia, we learn, that a certain Mr. Maxwell, (who had frequently assisted in murdering several of the good people of these States) had returned there without permission, and has met with the punishment due to his crimes, by some persons unknown.

CHATHAM, (New-Jersey) July 2.

Monday morning three men were found dead in the streets of New York Scarce a night elapses with ut the morning exhibits scenes of this nature.

The legislature of this state, at their last sitting, made a donation to Congress of 30,000l. and twenty square miles of land in any part of the state they may choose.

FISH-KILL, July 24.

Late advices from Britain mention, that Arnold has certainly had the government of Bermuda (worth about 500l. a year) offered to him, but it is thought he will decline it, as he has more than once intimated, that he is well convinced of the cursed spite of the New-Englanders against him, and that they would go all lengths to get him off the island to gratify their nefarious designs against his life.

BOSTON, July 31.

A gentleman is come to town from New York, which place he left yesterday week: by him we learn, that two vessels arrived there while he was in the city, in short passages from England, the reports by them were, That the Definitive Treaty of Peace had been signed and finally settled in Europe previous to their sailing—but whether it was brought over in either of these vessels he could not ascertain —that 100 transports left England before these vessels, bound to New-York, in order to convey the British troops, Negroes, Refugees, and other Tories, from thence to England, Nova Scotia, and elsewhere, consisting in the lump, to upwards of 22,000 souls.—These vessels, says our informant, are come over deeply laden with their foreign toys, in high expectation of vending them amongst the inhabitants of these United States.

'Tis reported, that a number of persons have lately been taken up in New York, and confined in goal for counterfeiting Mr. Morris's notes.

WINDSOR, AUGUST 14.

A vessel is arrived at Providence in a short passage from England, and we hear brings a certain account of the signing of the definitive treaty.

Last Monday a yearling Steer was killed by —— Chase, Esq; of Cornish, that weighed six hundred and four pounds!

WHEREAS, application has been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the Proprietors of the town of Reading, in the county of Windsor, to warn a meeting of said Proprietors: These are therefore to warn them to meet at the dwelling-house of Mr. Caleb Jones, in said Reading, on Wednesday the 3d of September next, at nine o'clock in the morning, for the following purposes, viz.

1. To chuse a Moderator, and other officers, as the law directs.

2. To chuse a Committee to lay out the public lands in said town.

3. To receive the return of a Committee to look up the ancient records.

4. To act on any other business for the well ordering and settlement of said town.

JOHN WELD, Justice of Peace.

Windsor, State of Vermont, Aug. 7, 1783.

Messieurs Hough & Spooner,

The following emblem of a Law Case, published in the Boston Gazette, December 1756, recommended to the consideration of some among them, being emblematical of some modern Law Suits, is recommended to the consideration of some among us. Your publishing it in your next paper, will oblige a number of your readers.

WILLIAM having received a letter from Sarah, written by Charles, shewed the same to Roger; who, upon perusal, said, he wondered that Richard should be so indiscreet as to quarrel with James about Abigail; who was so extremely ugly; and consequently shocking: Because that Edward had refused, though asked, to go to the play with Catharine. Whereupon Philip falling into a passion with Titus, swore he would be revenged on Patrick; and therefore called Thomas *rogue, rascal*, &c. Stephen, who 'tis thought was an eye-witness to the abuse, and being Christopher's friend, slyly tripped up Rowland's heels, and broke Jeremy's head. Cuthbert on this drew his dagger at Edmund; and Archibald, trembling, with much ado recovered his fright, re-assumed his natural intrepidity, and in a cold sweat snatched Gilbert's pistol from Lawrence, and cocked his blunderbuss at Paul. Whereat John being amazed, secretly advised Samuel to apply to Leonard, with the help of George, privately to make an affidavit against Arthur, to take out a writ against Henry and Rachel, at the suit of Timothy, executor of the last will and testament of Jacob. But Peter objected to that, wisely alledging, that Robert, being sick, had sent word to David, who was lately married to Hanuah, to desire Jeffery, who had been taken in bed with Mark's wife, to send his grand son Ralph to his cousin Bridget, earnestly to entreat his nephew Joshua, to go along with his brother Frank, to make up the matter amicably with his aunt Susan. But she refused to go with Jack; yet nevertheless recommended Frederick and Humphry to Andrew, Simon, and Luke; who, after a long and grave consultation, ordered the music to play brisker, and then went unanimously to Bartholomew. So that having drank plentifully at Ned's till they were all intoxicated, having nothing to pay the shot with, they drew their swords at Dick the landlord, stabbed Robbin, fell upon Lancelot, lam'd Isaac, and had it not been for Solomon, had slain Cornelius. Thereupon Nat rushed forward, and swearing at Marmaduke, who had been asleep all the time in Sally's lap, so incensed Walter and Martin, that Miles and Zachariah, without any regard to Matthew, threw bottles, glasses, &c. at one another's heads; at which Abraham, who was Moll's bully, being enraged, took Benjamin civilly by the throat, kicked Theophilus gently down stairs, picked Abel's pocket while he was making his addresses to Nell, and at the same time, in the highest fury imaginable, smiling calmly, sent Barnaby, Toby, and Giles, to the Round-house. At which Anthony, half drunk, soberly started up; and having first reeled two or three times round the room, put on an important wise look, made a fine speech nothing to the purpose, and then asked what was the matter. Whereupon Bryan, in a low voice, loudly whispered Aaron; and perceiving that Alexander was strangely astonished at their silent noise, told Francis, that his great grandfather Joseph was dead. At which unexpected news, Nicholas awaked, and being in an ill humour, writ a soft love-song, whistled an opera air, and then withdrew to a neighbouring ale house to drink a dish of chocolate with Dudley. Which exasperated Job in such a surprising manner, that none of the company wondered at it: only indeed Valentine, in the height of his resentment, could not forbear going to hang himself. However, Allen run undesignedly to the goal, determined to let out the aforesaid prisoners; and having without any noise broke open the doors, freed Gerrard, Margaret, and Betty; who being apprehended at King's, by the timely assistance of Bernard, were carried next morning before Hugh Noodle, Esq; a trading Justice in St. Giles's; and upon paying a shilling apiece, the whole affair was happily determined: which is the most exact account that can be given thereof, by your humble servant,

OLIVER PUZZLE-CAUSE.

A few BIBLES, of the Philadelphia Edition, to be sold at the Printing-Office for Cash only.

WHEREAS, application has been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the Proprietors of the townships of Guildhall, Granby, Maidstone, Brunswick, and Minehead, in the county of Orange, to warn a meeting of the Proprietors of said townships: These are therefore to warn them to meet at the following times and places, viz. those of Guildhall and Granby, at the house of Mr. James Rosebrook, in said Guildhall, on Monday the first of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon; and those of Maidstone, Brunswick, and Minehead, at the house of Mr. Hezekiah Fuller, in said Maidstone, on Tuesday the second of said September next: for the following purposes, viz.

1. *The Proprietors of each town to chuse a Moderator.*
2. *To chuse Clerks.*
3. *To see if the Proprietors of each town will locate and lot out the same, chuse Committees for that purpose, and see if the Proprietors will tax themselves, or each original right, to defray the necessary charges arising therefrom: and transact any other business that may then be thought beneficial to said townships.*

EBEN. CURTIS, Justice of Peace.

Windsor. State of Vermont. Aug 7. 1783.

WHEREAS, application has been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the Proprietors of the township of Topsham, in the county of Orange, to warn a meeting of said Proprietors: These are therefore to warn them to meet at the house of Israel Smith, Esq; of Thetford, in said county, on Thursday the 28th day of August instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes, viz. 1. to chuse a Moderator: 2. a Proprietors Clerk and Collector: 3. agree with a Surveyor to lot out said township, or a part thereof, as may be thought most advisable when met; or chuse a Committee for said purpose: 4. chuse a Committee to cut and clear highways in said township, necessary to promote the settlement thereof: 5. see what sum of money said Proprietors will lay on each right to defray former expences, and the cost of lotting out and clearing roads, &c. 6. agree on a method for calling Proprietors meetings in future: and transact any other business necessary to be done.

EBEN. CURTIS, Justice of Peace.

Windsor, State of Vermont, Aug 7, 1783.

WHEREAS, application has been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the Proprietors of the township of Varshier, in the county of Orange, to warn a meeting of said Proprietors: These are therefore to warn them to meet at the house of Mr. Leonix Titees, in said Varshier, on Thursday the 4th day of September next, for the following purposes, viz.

1. *To chuse a Moderator.*
2. *To chuse a Clerk.*
3. *To see if the Proprietors will lay out the second and third division lots, and grant a sum of money to defray the charges of the same, and also to cut roads: And do any other business they shall think best to promote the settlement of the town agreeable to the charter.*

JOSHUA TUCKER, Justice of Peace.

Dated at Strafford, this 25th day of June 1783

To be sold at the Printing-Office,

WATTS's Psalms and Hymns neatly bound in one volume, or the Psalms separate—Spelling-Books—Primers—Watts's Divine Songs—Penitential Cries—A Transcendent Spiritual Treatise upon several Heavenly Bodies—Brief Hints of a Religious Scheme taught and propagated by the people called Shaking Quakers—Universalists Catechism—Abbe Raynal's Revolution of America—Pope's Essay on Man—Curtis's Grammar, &c. &c.

THE

VERMONT JOURNAL,

AND THE

UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. I.] THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1783. [NUMB. 3.]

WINDSOR: PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

From the FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

MR. BAILEY,

The late mutiny of the Continental troops in this city, has been attended with consequences so interesting to the United States, and affecting to the honor of this, that I presume the following account will not be disagreeable to your readers, who may be assured of its authenticity in all the material parts, and without known and intended inaccuracy in any.

ADVICE being received from Col. Butler, commanding officer at Lancaster, that the troops there discovered a very discontented temper, which he apprehended would soon break out into some open acts of mutiny. A few days after, advices came, that a party had actually thrown off all obedience to their officers, and marched to Philadelphia, notwithstanding the utmost exertions of their officers to prevent it. Accordingly on Thursday the 17th ult. about 80 soldiers without their officers, but completely armed with bayonets fixed, drums beating, and green boughs in their hats, marched down market-street, and proceeded to the barracks, where there were quartered 150 old soldiers lately arrived from Carolina, the corps of artillery, and others of different corps to the amount of 400 in the whole. No measures were taken, except conferences between the President and Council and Congress, till the Saturday following; when, to the astonishment of the city, and the public dishonor, these troops with fixed bayonets, and drums beating, marched to the State House, the seat of Congress and the Supreme Executive Council.—Having placed guards at the different doors, and sent off detachments to those places where they supposed arms and ammunition were deposited, they sent up a written paper to the President and Council, desiring that they might be authorised to choose their own officers, and demanding an answer in 20 minutes, or an enraged soldiery would be let in upon them. No address was made to Congress, which was assembled upon special business; but not choosing to deliberate under the bayonets of an armed mob, they retired without any other insult offered to them collectively or individually. In the mean time the soldiery grew very clamorous, complaining of the detention of their pay, while all the civil officers under Congress were amply and punctually paid—of the non-settlement of their accounts, and attempts to disband them without such settlement—intermixt general reproaches on public authority of every kind, especially upon those officers whose duty they conceived it was to effect such settlement—and threats of violence if their complaints were not instantly attended to. In the mean time the weather being warm, and a tavern very convenient, many of them got intoxicated, and others being conversed with by different persons, grew more reasonable and moderate, especially the old soldiers from Carolina, for it should be observed, the most noisy and troublesome were the recruits, many of whom had not even a uniform, and had not been in actual service during the war.

Towards evening they were persuaded to return to the barracks, which they did; and Sunday and Monday passed quietly over, during which the President and Council had frequent meetings and conferences with a committee of Congress appointed for that purpose, the import of which I am not able to inform your readers, farther than that Congress finding their dignity and even safety so endangered, urged in very pressing terms for some measures to be taken for the security of both, or at least for assurances what they were to expect; to which they were not able to obtain any satisfactory answer until Tuesday. This interval was spent in deliberations of council, without any result or plan, and observations upon the proceedings at the barracks, where the uncheck'd soldiery by this time had grown very insolent—during which, the city was in a state of most anxious and disagreeable suspence. On Tuesday the President called the field officers of the militia together, which was the first official notice of them in the whole transaction; there it is said his Excellency communicated it, accompanied with some observations, and a request of information what might be expected from the militia in case of any call for assistance. After some deliberations it was concluded, that a formal legal call would be inadequate to the present emergency, as the law required three days notice; but, in case of necessity they should be called on as volunteers. They farther expressed as a general sentiment, that the people were much at a loss to know what the complaints of the soldiers precisely were, that the militia would readily turn out to suppress any violence to private or public property, or personal safety, or any insult to public authority or private individuals; or if the complaints and demands of the soldiery were unreasonable, and they still continue to urge them; but that it appeared equitable to permit them to state their grievances, and if they appeared to be really such, it could not be doubted they would be redressed. This I am well assured was the substance of the report; though some of the officers went so far as to assure the President, that if he would give official orders, they would undertake to execute them in any event rather than such proceedings should pass unnoticed and unpunished. What report was made to Congress I cannot say, further than that it is to be presumed the sense of the officers was not well understood, as the proclamation which was published soon after declared, "they had not been able to obtain any assurances from the President and Council, of prompt and adequate exertions for their safety and protection;" in consequence of which they thought it their duty to withdraw from the state, and resume their public deliberations where they could do it with ease, honor and safety, and with full confidence in the wisdom and firmness of government for their protection.

The next day after Congress had left the city, some expressions respecting the bank having dropt at the barracks, with hints of seizing some persons as hostages for their own safety, an alarm was instantly given, and the President requested the assistance of the citizens; upon which a guard was immediately turned out by the militia for the bank. However, the night passed away in perfect tranquillity. During the night, some of the officers had the curiosity to view the proceedings at the barracks, where they found the arms of the main guard grounded in the barrack square, most of the guard asleep, and only one centinal on actual duty and awake. This careless posture suggested an idea of surprising them; but it was not encouraged, though apparently very practicable.

Before this time, in consequence of some permission or connivance from the President and Council, the mutinous soldiery had chosen sundry officers to state their grievances, and frame a publication of the causes of the mutiny. But while this was supposed to be in agitation, a messenger came hastily from the barracks with a letter to an officer, who, though in town, was not in the way to receive it; but it was delivered to some others of the committee of officers, who supposing it related to the business of their appointment, opened it, and found it signed with the initials of the names of two officers, also of the committee, who have since absconded; the letter was very short, importing their advice to take measures for his own safety, as they could not protect him. This was at first sight construed into a hostile declaration against the officers, and that the soldiers meant to throw every thing into confusion, seize them and the officers of government, &c. &c The town was soon filled with these alarming ideas. Orders were now instantly given for the light horse and militia to turn out for immediate service, and every thing wore the face of immediate hostility. At the barracks there was little less alarm; for as it has since appeared, the design of the letter had been wholly mistaken. The fact was, those two officers either desired to criminate an innocent colleague, or to guard him against the dangerous consequences of any longer fomenting and conducting the mutiny; and their accomplices alarmed with the militia turning out a guard the evening before, and the disposition to check them, which began to manifest itself at the departure of Congress, and particularly the proclamation, which confirmed a report that Congress had ordered the General and a body of troops from camp, all conspired to damp their proceedings. Several of the officers exerted themselves with great zeal and activity to improve these circumstances, so as to encrease the terror which had visibly taken place It has been before remarked, that the troops from Carolina had never heartily engaged in the mutiny; we ought also in justice to add, that Col. Porter's artillery, as well at the State House as afterwards, discovered a much better disposition than the others, and even shewed a desire of returning to their obedience, under their officers—Col. Porter was among the foremost in his exertions to restore peace and good order. Nor ought the conduct of a Capt. Boude to pass without particular notice, as he instantly punished in the most examplary manner, a soldier, and some ill-intentioned inhabitant, who were endeavouring to counteract the measures to bring the mutineers to their duty Finally, this company of Capt. Boude's, under his influence, led the way to open submission; the officers having prevailed on the men to lay down their arms, to seek the President and Council, or in their absence the President, and retract their proceedings, which they accordingly did; and his Excellency, being mounted on a table in the street, made them a speech, after which they returned to the barracks in good order: The next day a part marched off to Lancaster, and peace and tranquility have been again restored to this city and its environs.

Thus I have endeavoured to give your readers a faithful detail of this important transaction, which I shall conclude by leaving them to those reflections which will doubtless arise—when they look on former occurrences in this city. However the State may suffer in its credit or interest, it is to be hoped a lesson of candour and moderation of censure will be taught by it to those who have been so ready on former occasions to criminate those who had the direction of public affairs on critical occasions. It is also to be hoped the Honourable Congress when they consider that the sense of the city was either misunderstood, or not sufficiently tried, will lay aside any prejudices they may have entertained, and again favour it with their residence.

An OBSERVER.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.

It is, says one of our correspondents, exceedingly easy to say, after an affair is over, how it might be prevented or ordered otherwise. The adjournment of Congress to Princeton may now be called precipitate, because no mischief has happened from the disorders that were then beginning to prevail.—But information since, and subsequent circumstances, have proved that mischief was intended, *or why did the two officers abscond as soon as they found that their secret designs were discovered.*

Suppose, on the contrary, that mischief had happened, *and a scene of tumult had ensued, which it was in the power of the city to have prevented, had measures been concerted in time. In this case, the communication of Congress to the Executive Council, for the purposes of concerting those measures, and preventing mischief, would have been highly applauded; and their adjournment, under the circumstances in which they did adjourn, would have been considered by every body as an act of wisdom. Is it then the less so now?*

The reason given for not calling the militia, namely, that it requireth three days notice, may be a justifiable reason to the Executive Council for not calling them; but is equally as good a reason for the adjournment of Congress, because it is a plain declaration that the laws of the state do not provide sufficient security against sudden riots; and certainly it would have been highly injudicious in Congress to have exposed all the business and records of the continent, state papers, transactions with foreign nations, &c. to the hazard of three days, in the unsettled manner things then appeared.

It is now very well known, that neither Congress, nor the Executive Council, were the objects which those who set the men on had in view; but who can tell when a riot begins where it is to end? The soldiers, it is true, thought of nothing but obtaining their pay; but this was the object with their prompters, or why, as is before said, did they so hastily abscond on being discovered?

It has been said, in order to prove the adjournment precipitate, that at the time Congress appointed a Committee to confer with the Council, there was only an "appearance" of disorder, and that "no one violent act had been committed;" on which it may be remarked;

That the most dangerous and fatal of all riots, are those which have in the beginning a peaceable appearance, and can be supported at first by a fair pretence. Was not the city of London, about three years ago, thrown into the utmost consternation and confusion, hundreds of lives lost, all the shops and courts of justice shut up for seven or eight days, both houses of Parliament obliged to adjourn, and their King to withdraw himself to Windsor Castle? and all this occasioned by a meeting in St. George's Fields, under the peaceable name of Religion.

There always are, in every populous city and country, a number of loose disorderly characters, ready to join in any tumult, or to make one, where they may have an opportunity of laying their hands on what is not their own; and had any thing of an actual riot began here, numbers of such characters would have joined it, under the pretence of being soldiers, who never were, in the least, connected with any part of the army; and thus, not only the city might have been exposed to plunder, but the real and deserving soldier to unmerited censure; and therefore the communication of Congress to the Executive Council, so far as it went to prevent both these effects, was a judicious proceeding; and if, on a conference, it appeared, that Council were not legally empowered to use the means necessary to prevent any mischief or insult that might happen within the space of three days, the very reason, I say, must dictate to Congress, who, as a body, were charged with the affairs of the continent, the propriety of adjourning.

If any part of the business was unnecessary, it was the proclamation and it is rather to be wished that Congress had adjourned without any other proclamation than a general one, to convene the next meeting at Princeton. Reasons, if any were necessary, might have been given hereafter, and as the whole matter, at first, was involved in obscurity, and attended with difficulty, some time was necessary to unravel them.

But there is one reflection arising from this affair, which is very forcible, and merits the attention of the states.——There is no provision made in the Confederation for the residence or convenience of Congress; to whom, as a body, are delegated, and to whom are entrusted, the greatest and most important concerns, which America, now sovereign and independent, has on her hands. The states individually appoint their delegates, and send them to find a residence per leave, and to depend, for the safety of their persons, and, what is much more, the safety of their national concerns, on the will and pleasure of some individual State. A situation which will always be attended with inconveniences. Is this consistent with the honor or character of the States, either individually or collectively? Congress, to whom so much is entrusted, ought not to depend on so precarious a tenure. As we have made our way to empire solely by our union, and that union is the foundation stone of all we possess, and on which our independence stands, ought not, then, the repre-

Initatives of that union to be so securely and commodiously placed, that the business of the continent may not, by any local circumstance, be interrupted?

We find by a late New-York paper, that the Bahama Islands are recommended to the royal refugees as fit places for forming new settlements. The island of Albaco, to which a number of those people are repairing, is mentioned as being particularly fruitful, and only wanting inhabitants and cultivation to become equal to any of the West India islands.

July 16. A correspondent observes, there is scarcely an instance in which the citizens of Philadelphia have shewn more good-sense, united with good disposition and manly patriotism, than in their address to Congress, which is now signing and will be presented in a few days. It happily falls in with the sense of all parties, and is not only a measure of the most perfect cordiality, but consistent with the nicest and most delicate sense of honor.

No foreign vessels can yet be entered at New York, neither is the American flag suffered to fly in the harbour. The few French and others that arrived hitherto, have either returned and entered some other port, or sailed up the North River, where it is said they find sure vent for their cargoes.

Advices from New-York, as late as Friday last, mention, that 26 sail of vessels with refugees on board, were to sail that day for Nova Scotia. That the Hessians and other foreign troops taken with General Burgoyne were sailed for Canada. That another embarkation, consisting of British troops, was preparing; among the vessels fitting up for transports was the South Carolina frigate; it was said she would accommodate near 1000 men. The advices add, that from the above and many other causes, it was probable the city would be clear of the British army in the course of the months of August and September.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *(Turkey in Europe)* April 3, 1783.

One part of our fleet is to sail for the Black Sea, and the other for the Archipelago; the enlisting troops and sailors goes on still at Smyrna and Salonica. We embark here every day a quantity of stores and artillery for the Black Sea, where 180 pieces of cannon have been lately sent.

From the frontiers of Poland, April 16. The Russian troops are said to be already in march towards the frontiers of Turkey; and that their quarters were to be established yesterday at Berdeczew.

PETERSBURGH, (Russia) *April 28.*

The Porte have got together on the frontiers about 50,000 men, ready to march on the first notice. Some politicians pretend, that the Divan have made use of finesse in protracting of fairs, with a view to gain time for making warlike preparations.

We learn from Gnesson, that three men of war have lately been launched there, which will be followed by nine more now on the stocks. There are ten frigates at Azoff, and thirteen more are cruising in the Black Sea. From these considerable movements of the Russians, together with the preparations of the Emperor, it is presumed that the flames of war will soon break out.

LISBON, (Portugal) April 20.

An American of distinction who has been some time here incog, was admitted, a few days ago, to an audience with the Queen, and had a long conference with her Majesty. We are assured that the articles of the treaty of commerce, which is on the tapis between our Court and the United States, are nearly agreed on, and will be definitively concluded, on the arrival of a commissary from the Congress, who is hourly expected here.

RICHMOND, (Virginia) June 7.

The honourable the General Assembly of this state have voted an immediate payment of fifty thousand pounds *to Congress; and the funds, out of which this money is directed to be paid, being fully equal to that demand, it affords sensible pleasure that Virginia, by the wisdom of the legislature, will retrieve her character of good faith and exertion among the United States; and pursue the way to the restoration of American credit, and the establishment of a permanent system of finance, to which, we are well assured, the present endeavours of the legislature are zealously pointed.*

CHATHAM, July 16.

At Morris Town, on the Sabbath of the 13th instant, between five and six o'Clock P M. a heavy gust that came out of the Southwest, in a seemingly direct course to the town, was providentially met within a quarter of a mile from the town, with another from the East, with thunder and rain, which turned its course to the Northward, and which occasioned surprizing agitations in the atmosphere and dismal in its effects, scattering fences, twisting off sturdy oaks, tearing up trees by the roots, and almost some whole orchards, and carrying the trees to a considerable distance, blowing down some houses and barns, unroofing others to the amount of 15; unhorsing some, taking up others and carrying them to a considerable distance whereby they were much bruised, but through a kind providence no bones were broke or lives lost.

WINDSOR, AUGUST 21.

By late accounts from New-York we learn, that intelligence had been received there of a party of Indians lately paying a visit to the loyal refugees in Nova Scotia, and had committed great outrages on the persons and properties of those wretched people.

We learn from Boston, that letters have been received there from Paris, which mention, that a pressing invitation has been sent by the King and Queen of France, to General Washington, to come for some months at least to Versailles, and in person receive the investiture of the honours that await him: And that a line of battle ship is ordered from Martinico to the General, if he accedes to the wishes of their Majesties.

One day last week, a pair of Oxen, belonging to Colonel Nathan Stone, of this town, were found dead in the pasture, one of them with a hole blown through his body about the bigness of a charge from a musket. As they appeared to have been dead several days, and had been missing about a week, it was conjectured they were struck by lightning in the severe thunder storm on Friday evening the 8 h inst. It seems a remarkable instance, however, for lightning to blow such a hole thro' the body of an Ox!

☞ The Printers, being in some measure disappointed in the prospect they had, previous to their first publication, of receiving papers regularly from below, have been under the disagreeable necessity of selecting *matter* for theirs of an older date than they would choose: But, as they have been, and still are, indefatigably assiduous in their endeavours to establish a regular source through which to receive the several papers, the prospect of procuring early intelligence appears more favourable; and they cordially hope they shall soon be able to furnish their readers with News more seasonably than heretofore.

A CURIOUS ANECDOTE.

AN elderly, honest and very religious man, who now resides in West-Jersey, some years ago took a voyage to Nova Scotia, where he was detained on business for eighteen months. Disliking greatly the climate and the soil, he frequently wondered for what particular use that country was created, as his pious principles led him fully to believe that nothing was created in vain. He thought and reflected; but thought and reflected to no purpose! 'Till time, the great revealer of secrets, has abundantly to his satisfaction, removed every difficulty, by disclosing that Nova-Scotia was created, and specially designed by an over ruling Providence, for the dismal habitation of those pests to society, the tories, refugees and ingrates of America, where, on ground as rocky as their hearts, may they long continue unacquainted with, and forever secluded from the air peculiarly enjoyed by the sons and daughters of freedom.

WHEREAS, application has been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the Proprietors of the town of Reading, in the county of Windsor, to warn a meeting of said Proprietors: These are therefore to warn them to meet at the dwelling-house of Mr. Caleb Jones, in said Reading, on Wednesday the 3d of September next, at nine o'clock in the morning, for the following purposes, viz.

1. To chuse a Moderator, and other officers, as the law directs:

2. To chuse a Committee to lay out the public lands in said town.

3. To receive the return of a Committee to look up the ancient records:

4. To act on any other business for the well ordering and settlement of said town.

JOHN WELD, Justice of Peace.

AN ENIGMA.

ONE morning, as I walk'd to take the air,
I chanc'd to overtake two ladies fair;
Each by her hand a lovely Boy did lead;
To whom, in courteous manner, thus I said:
"Ladies, so far oblige me as to shew
"How near akin these Lads are unto you."
They, smiling, quickly made me this reply:
"Sons to our sons they are, we can't deny;
"Tho' it seems strange, they're each our husband's (brother,
"And likewise each is uncle to the other;
"They both begat and born in wedlock were,
"And we their mothers and grand-mothers are."—
Now try if you this mystery can declare.

Messrs. Hough & Spooner,

In a letter, lately received from a correspondent, dated Boston, 10th July, 1783, the following was inclosed, written by a young lady of that town; your inserting it will oblige at least a constant reader.

"SIR,

"The underwritten unfinished piece, is part of an Address produced by a sprightly evening's conversation, that I was interested in, which passed not long ago at M ss ——'s. The subject was the *Peace*, and the distinguished share his Excellency General Washington had in establishing it. As there was a large circle of ladies present, they agreed, that as his Excellency was expected in town soon, it was likely he would be addressed by all parties; that therefore our sex ought to show their gratitude, as well as the other. Happening to meet the next day, Miss ——— produced the underwritten, more for an hour's amusement, than to have it exposed to any indifferent person."

WHILE the exulting populace eagerly throng to hail your approach to this highly favoured metropolis, and every branch of society is zealous to express the sentiments of gratitude, admiration, and esteem, which your Excellency's presence calls forth anew, and which is so justly your due—may the daughters of this happy capital, be permitted to step aside, for a few moments, from the humble sphere of domestic cares, to impart the sensations of grateful pleasure, that animate their minds, and embolden them to offer your Excellency a tribute of applause and respect. To the exercise of wisdom in the senate—of judgment or prudence in the government—or fortitude, toil, and valour in the field, we pretend not: Nature has rendered our persons unequal to those robust employments, and alotted us others more delicate, though not unimportant, in the calmer scenes of social life: We repine not; but cheerfully resign the rewards of fame, honour, and triumph, to those who are, by constitution and education, formed for the task of acquiring them. But, as members of the community, we cannot avoid being deeply interested in the adversity, or prosperity, of it;—hence we have long bewailed the misfortunes of our country, and often shed the tears of sympathizing pity for the calamities she has endured. Therefore, sensibility, virtue, humanity, and the warmest affection for the land of our nativity, now invite us to celebrate this auspicious period, and rejoice in the present felicity of it. And, while we admire that band of heroes, who have stood forth in their country's cause, and gloriously contributed to establish the Freedom and Independence of this *new found World*, we look up to the unexampled magnanimity, wisdom, prudence, perseverance, justice, generosity, and very Godlike virtue, which shines, with superior lustre, in your Excellency, with sentiments which we want words to express; but which is, and ever will be, imprinted on the heart of every American, who is worthy the name.

Brazen or marble monuments may be reared; but those founded by esteem, in the grateful breasts of the inhabitants of these United States, will be more honorable and durable than either—the name and character of WASHINGTON will be conveyed, resounded, and revered, from sire to son, through ages and ages, yet unborn; while surrounding nations shall gaze with astonishment on the wonders he has done; and repine, that his career of glory is matchless and inimitable, or inherent to the sons of America alone.

To be sold at the Printing-Office,

WATTS's Psalms and Hymns neatly bound in one volume, or the Psalms separate—Spelling-Books—Primers—Watts's Divine Songs—Penitential Cries—A Transcendent Spiritual Treatise upon several Heavenly Bodies—Brief Hints of a Religious Scheme taught and propagated by the people called Shaking Quakers—Universalists Catechism—Abbe Raynal's Revolution of America—Pope's Essay on Man—Curtis's Grammar, &c. &c.

WHEREAS, application has been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the Proprietors of the townships of Guildhall, Granby, Maidstone, Brunswick, and Minehead, in the county of Orange, to warn a meeting of the Proprietors of said townships: These are therefore to warn them to meet at the following times and places, viz. those of Guildhall and Granby, at the house of Mr. James Rosebrook, in said Guildhall, on Monday the first of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon; and those of Maidstone, Brunswick, and Minehead, at the house of Mr. Hezekiah Fuller, in said Maidstone, on Tuesday the second of said September next: for the following purposes, viz.

1. *The Proprietors of each town to chuse a Moderator.*
2. *To chuse Clerks.*
3. *To see if the Proprietors of each town will locate and lot out the same, chuse Committees for that purpose, and see if the Proprietors will tax themselves, or each original right, to defray the necessary charges arising therefrom: and transact any other business that may then be thought beneficial to said townships.*

EBEN. CURTIS, Justice of Peace.

Windsor, State of Vermont, Aug 7. 1783.

WHEREAS, application has been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the Proprietors of the township of Topsham, in the county of Orange, to warn a meeting of said Proprietors: These are therefore to warn them to meet at the house of Israel Smith, Esq; of Thetford, in said county, on Thursday the 28th day of August instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes, viz. 1. to chuse a Moderator: 2. a Proprietors Clerk and Collector: 3. agree with a Surveyor to lot out said township, or a part thereof, as may be thought most advisable when met; or chuse a Committee for said purpose: 4. chuse a Committee to cut and clear highways in said township, necessary to promote the settlement thereof: 5. see what sum of money said Proprietors will lay on each right to defray former expences, and the cost of lotting out and clearing roads, &c. 6. agree on a method for calling Proprietors meetings in future: and transact any other business necessary to be done.

EBEN. CURTIS, Justice of Peace.

Windsor, State of Vermont, Aug 7. 1783.

WHEREAS, application has been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the Proprietors of the township of Varshier, in the county of Orange, to warn a meeting of said Proprietors: These are therefore to warn them to meet at the house of Mr. Leonix Titees, in said Varshier, on Thursday the 4th day of September next, for the following purposes, viz.

1. *To chuse a Moderator.*
2. *To chuse a Clerk.*
3. *To see if the Proprietors will lay out the second and third division lots, and grant a sum of money to defray the charges of the same, and also to cut roads: And do any other business they shall think best to promote the settlement of the town agreeable to the charter.*

JOSHUA TUCKER, Justice of Peace.

Dated at Strafford, this 25th day of June, 1783.

THE

VERMONT JOURNAL,

AND THE

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WINDSOR: PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

To the PRINTERS throughout the UNITED STATES.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM desirous of recommending to you the insertion of the following part of a letter. It was written by a gentleman of established honor and integrity, and a sincere friend to the cause and character of America to his friend in Fairfax, in Virginia, and was occasioned by the instructions given from that place to their members in Assembly, the 30th of May last, as you will see by the conclusion of it. It has a turn of thinking and expression which is rather new, and, though I sincerely hope there may be no occasion of applying them to any other place than that to which they are addressed, yet it may serve as a beacon to others, to avoid the rock on which national reputation may be ship wrecked.

I am, Gentlemen, your's, &c. S. C.

Extract of a letter, &c.

"IT now remains to be proved whether the people of America are an honest people or not, and whether they have in them the true principles of faith, honor and gratitude, or only the unsubstantial profession of what they do not possess: whether virtue be an empty, hackneyed name, prostituted to the purpose of passions, party and design; or whether it has a national existence among the citizens of this new world.

"There is now a crisis of the most delicate nature taking place: the crisis of moral and national reputation; and though I am ardent in my wishes for the issue, I should be exceedingly happy could I say, I was equally as sanguine in my hopes

"The cause of America was beyond exception just; it now remains to know whether the people are so: for it is on the union or disunion of these two points, that the character of the country will stand with lustre, or fall with disgrace.

"To be jealous of power, which is now with some the cant phrase of the day, and is very unmeaningly insinuated in your instructions, is a passion which may be possessed by the bravest or the basest mind, for the best or the worst of purposes. It belongs as much, and perhaps more, to the conspirator, than to the patriot. The envious wretch who can bear no equal, and hates all merit but his own, is never free from it; and he who wants to avoid a duty which the circumstances of his country calls for, will affect to be jealous of power, as a pretence for his delinquency. It is therefore, in itself no virtue, and in its best stage is but vice refined. I never knew a man who had much of this jealousy of power in him, but I could discover a littleness of soul, an enviousness of heart, a fractiousness of temper, and a fondness for himself at the bottom.

"But if we must deify a vice, and give it a place in the pantheon of America, pray let us, for our honors sake, put it in the most obscure corner of the building, and never let its sneaky visage be seen, until the amiable goddess CONFIDENCE gives some symptoms of sickness. He would be a fool and a wretch of a husband that should, the morning after his marriage, place the figure of jealousy in his house, to secure the fidelity of his wife.

"There is some consistency in being jealous of power in the hands of those who assume it by birth, or without our consent, and over whom we have no controul, nor the power of removal; as was the case with the crown of England over America. But to be jealous of those whom we chuse, the instant we have chosen them, shews either the folly of our choice, or the absurdity of our politics; and that in the transition from monarchy to a republic, we have unfortunately bastardized our ideas, by placing jealousy where we ought to place confidence.

"If a man does not do his duty, remove him; if he transgresses it, punish him; but this little, mean, sneaking, and sneaky temper of jealousy, this poison to human happiness, and which, in a thousand instances (for one to the contrary, is only the stalking horse of party and private design) ought either to be banished from among us, or admitted only with the utmost caution.

"But if we must be jealous, pray let us be jealous of our character and honour, lest, from our neglect of those things or our disregard to them, the world should hereafter call us cheats, and say that our politics were managed to get and borrow every thing we could, and pay no body.

"The independence of America has been very cheaply obtained, and, besides this, she has received extraordinary helps, without any expence to her. A debt, then, of thirty or forty million of dollars at the end of eight years was, closing with every success she could wish for, and more than she expected, an universal trade, and in the sovereign possession of a country which before was added to the sovereignty of another, is, I say, compared with the advantages gained, a trifle

"The less then, this trifle is, the greater will be the disgrace not to adopt measures to discharge it. But we are jealous of the power of congress, says some cunning minded modern politician. No, sir, he is not jealous of the power of congress—but he wants to play the cheat, and he wants a pretence for doing it—he wants to draw his neck from the collar, and leave the burthen on other peoples shoulders—He wants the blessings of independence at other peoples expence, and the benefits of an universal trade without paying any thing for it; and most probably too he wants to get into power, by meanly and treacherously undermining those who have been preferred before him

"But it is impossible the world can either be long duped or mistaken; the real character of the states must come out, and I most earnestly and devoutly wish it may be such as they may collectively and severally have cause to glory in.

"O never fear it, say some; yes, but I do fear it, I see cause to fear it. This bugbear of the power of congress, which, God knows, and every one of us knows, is the most flimsy tale of a falsehood ever invented, can only be invented for a bad purpose. It is a trick contrived to cheat with and nothing else.

"Congress, beset at all times with a thousand difficulties, have, nevertheless, gone through the war and concluded a peace. In the course of it they have been obliged to borrow money in France, in Holland, and at home, and happy did America then think herself that congress was able to procure it for her. They have been obliged to postpone a great part of the pay of the army until the war should end, when the return of peace and the increase of trade should

enable the country to do it more easily. France has not only lent money, but has given money; and joined her armies in the contest; and Holland, by lending us money, has involved herself in a war disastrous to her interest. This is a true and concise state of the case. Do you not, sir, begin to feel a blushrising in your countenance, a tremulous apprehension beginning in your heart, lest that which is to follow should not be so honourable as that which is past?

"Congress have now laid before the states the amount of the monies borrowed, and the debt contracted, and recommended to them means for discharging it.

"Had they not done this, the clamour would have been, that they had suffered the honour of America to be stained for ever. That the people, proud of that honour, and determined to transmit it uninjured to posterity, and desirous of nothing so much, as securing their future peace and the good affections of the world, by a just and grateful discharge of their debts and obligation, were ready to rise up against them—and now they have done it, the clamour is reverted, at least with you, and as a pretence for not complying, the cry is, O the power of congress! O the power of fraud and nonsence! say I in return.

"If the character of America should be sacrificed in this instance, or her future happiness disturded by it, the fault cannot be laid on the refugees,—it must rest on the country itself, and on the whigs themselves, and therefore it becomes every one of them to reflect that his individual honor, and that of his country, is at stake.

"There is no such thing in the nature of our constitutions, either confederated or individual, or from the circumstances of them, as granting money to congress. The idea is a false one when applied to a republic. Whatever money is raised in a republic is for public service, and this which is now called for is to discharge a public debt. Does a man grant money when he pays his debts? Certainly not. A man's creditors may grant him indulgence, but he certainly grants them nothing by paying them.

"A grant means a gift or present, done out of mere good will or good opinion. But here is a debt to be paid which all America has contracted; and the states, in sending up their money for that purpose, grant nothing. They have a right, and ought to say to their several delegates entrusted with the payment of it, "There, gentlemen, is our part, and we direct you to see that it be applied, according to the purpose for which it is raised. We have tried very hard, but however, we have done it; because, being our duty, we would have no reproach fall on us for not fulfilling it; neither can we bear the reflection of having it said, that we lay under obligations we do not discharge. You will immediately acknowledge the receipt of it, and furnish us with accounts of its application. We have chosen you for this and other business of the state, because we had confidence in discharging this trust you will acquire our further confidence; but if you fail herein, your head, at least, and perhaps your estate, must pay for it."

"This would be an honest and peremptory way of speaking, and such as people who do their duty have a right to use—Now let us examine the contrary side.

"I am truly ashamed to begin upon it. There is something exceedingly trickish selfish mean and low in it, that I feel sorted by it. A man never ought to act the rascal even in jest; and we have that in our natures, which unfits us for the imitation of characters not natural to our minds. I know I shall make a bungling hand of it—But the plain case is this—

"When a man wants to shift, he will set on foot a thousand inventions. It will not do to tell the world that he intends to be dishonest; but he will assign this excuse, that excuse, this pretence, that pretence, he will stretch a little, then a little more, something has disappointed him—but you may be sure, sir,—you may rely on it, sir,—and so on, till all the changes are run through, and then, as the last resource, he grows impertinent---calls himself a gentleman---an independent gentleman---keeps his doors locked---abuses his friends, and puts his creditors to defiance.

"Now, what is more necessary to understand the instructions of Fairfax, than to compare them with this kind of conduct.

"When the address of congress, with the statement of the public debt, and the means for discharging it (which is one of the best principled and liberal performances which have, at any time, come from that body) arrived among the people of Fairfax, they, instead of expressing their gratitude for the extraordinary assistance they have received during the war; and instead of honestly and cheerfully entering into the measures recommended for the discharge of their debt, and the support of the public faith and character of America; instead, I say, of these things, which it was their duty to do, they attempt to shift that duty off in the following manner:

"We like not, say they in their instructions, the language of the late address from congress to the different states, and the report of their committee upon the subject of revenue, published in the same pamphlet. If they are carefully and impartially examined, they will be found to exhibit strong proofs of lust of power. They contain the same kind of arguments which were formerly used in the business of ship money, to justify the arbitrary measure of the race of Stuarts in England."

"The only remark necessary to be made on these instructions is, that they require no examination at all to see that they are a most flimsy affectation of patriotism, flying in the face of truth, and calculated to cover one of the greatest frauds and most scandalous actions a people can commit.

"If truth, honor and justice, are to prevail over falshood, disgrace and dishonesty; if every thing which can inspire the mind with virtuous emulation, can triumph over things which can debase it; the shiftinels of character exhibited in those instructions, will every where be held in detestation: for either let men be honest, as they ought to be, or act their honesty in buff.

I am, sirs, &c. &c.

N A P L E S, (Italy) *April 5.*

The daily accounts from Sicily and Calabria, contain a number of particulars of the most extraordinary as well as melancholy nature. Messina has, from the beginning of this year, been subject to frequent shocks of an earthquake; many large pieces of lava are daily washed on shore by the sea, which must have been thrown up under the element. The crew of a Sweedish vessel which was within 20 miles of the Streights of Messina, in the night of the 5th of February, tho't the vessel struck against a rock but it was an island rising out of the sea, which was instantly swallowed up again a moment afterwards; the Captain could see flames arise, and the water was warm: the next day all the mountains of Calabria and the neighbourhood of Messina began to smoak. It is said that the old volcano, which disunited Sicily from Calabria, has opened again under the sea.

L O N D O N, *May 28.*

According to the letters from the Hague, there had been great uproars in the senate, occasioned by the uniform opposition of the deputies from two of the provinces, to accede to the terms of peace, as laid down at present between England and Holland.

H A M B U R G H, (Germany) *May 9.*

It is reported here that the King of Sweden intends to furnish the Empress of Russia, with 12,000 foot, and 11 ships of the line, which are to be ready in 3 weeks.

May 10. *The last letters from Russia and Poland seem to clear up all doubts respecting the secret designs of the Imperial Courts against the Ottoman Porte. It appears decided, that hostilities will commence in June. Prince Potemkin is now with the General Braniki, and will soon set out to take the command of the army.*

C H A R L E S T O W N, (S. C.) *July 9.*

Letters from Paris mention, that Mr. Hartly had succeeded in concluding a commercial treaty with America, and would shortly return to England.

The public peace was yesterday greatly interrupted. a Mr. Baron, it is said, met and grossly insulted Mr. Nones, in Broad

Street; amo g other illiberalities, he used the appellation of French Rebel. Mr. Nones resented this treatment; they fought, and from an unlucky blow given, the life of the latter was for some time supposed to be in great danger, but after proper means used he recovered. Baron made his escape. Those who call themselves the friends of a particular description of people, are very ill advised when they attempt to irritate——the present temper of the people will not bear it—and exciting of commotions at such a time may be dangerous if not fatal.

That marked vengeance which appeared last night among the people, against the person who insulted Mr. Nones, a native of France, will teach certain persons a little more civility to the subjects of the great and generous Ally of America.

P H I L A D E L P H I A,

JULY 19. Tuesday last two of the people late belonging to his Britannic Majesty's galley the Vixen, arrived here. They inform, that the Magicienne frigate of 40 guns, the Tartar sloop of war, and the said galley, were appointed a convoy for a fleet of 26 sail, carrying refugees to Nova Scotia, and accordingly they left the Hook on Saturday last. The same evening, the greatest part of the crew of the galley, consisting chiefly of Americans, rose upon the officers, and having confined them, and rendered the cannon and small arms useless, came off in the two boats belonging to the vessel, and landed on the Jersey shore, 24 in number. The galley was commanded by one Whi e formerly belonging to this city. Soon after they left the Hook, he gave chace to a vessel from Rhode Island, and having come up with her, boarded and took two hands from her.

JULY 26. Such has been the inte se heat of the weather since our last, that several persons have expired by its extreme oppression, and by drinking too freely of cold water The coroner's register contains the names of thirty persons who have died suddenly within a few days past. The Mercury in Mr. Rittenhouse's Thermometer was, on Thursday, as high as 94 degrees and an half, which is 2 degrees hotter than has been experienced on the meridian of Philadelphia, since the year 1769.

N E W - Y O R K, July 17.

Tuesday embarked for Bremarlehe, in Germany, the third regiment of Waldeck, commanded by Lt Col. Horn, the Free Battallion of Hesse Hanau, the corps of Anhalt Zerbst, and the Anspach Jagers.

The Hornet sloop, Capt. Francis Tinsley, with the Magicienne, brought back under their convoy from Jamaica, a number of loyal Carolinians (who had retired to that island) for Charlestown, but on the arrival off the bar, not being permitted to land there, the Hornet convoyed them up to Savannah, in Georgia, where they were kind y received, and are now comfortably settled.

July 19. *On Thursday evening arrived the brigantine St John, Capt Neto, in eight weeks from Oporto by which we have the following account, "That on the passage Capt Neto spoke a copper bottomed brigantine man of war, commanded by Captain Coote, whose officer, on boarding the St. John in lat 24. long. 48, gave information that Capt Coote had left Bengal 5 months before; that an action had happened between the British fleet under Sir Richard Bickerton, (who went to succeed Sir Edward Hughes in the chief command in the Indian Seas) and that of France, under Comte de Suffrein A British line of battle ship was sunk in the action, and one frigate taken: he mentioned no thing of the enemy's loss. The officer was not distinct in his relation of this event; for we are not apprised whether Sir Richard's fleet was attacked separate from Sir Edward's, or these two Admirals were joined—in which latter case the force of the two nations would have been equal—Provisions were extremely scarce in India.—No accounts of the cessation of hostilities had yet been received there"*

Letters from Oporto mention, that the Algerines were renewing hostilities against the Portuguese trade, and the latter were preparing some line of battle ships to chase them.

July 23. *Last Monday arrived from Spithead, his Majesty's frigate Mercury of 28 guns, commanded by Henry Edwi Stanhope, Esq This ship had been 6 weeks under orders to bring government's dispatches to their Excellencies the General and Admiral. She sailed the third day of June.*

July 26. *We are informed that his Excellency General Washington is lately, with his suit, gone to the northward, to meet his Excellency General Haldimand, Governor of Canada, and concert the necessary arrangements consequent to the Articles of Peace concluded between Great Britain and America: and orders have been dispat hed from Quebec, for the removal of the German troops, which were on duty at the posts in the Indian country, in order to their embarkati n for Europe.*

We are informed, so great has been the importation of British goods to the city of Philadelphia, that one vessel has lately carried back to the shippers, to the amount of fifty thousand pounds sterling.

N E W - H A V E N, August 6.

"Last Friday evening a little before nine o'clock, a very remarkable Phænomenon in the heavens was seen here. It was a homogeneous light, resembling, in some degree, the Aurora Borealis, tho' different from it on account of its refrangibility and situation. Its colour was lucid, and its form like a semi circle, which was about three times as broad as the rainbow. Its extention was from the eastern, to the western edge of the horizon. It crossed the meridian a little south of the zenith, and its duration was about 20 minutes."

A L B A N Y, July 28.

Last Tuesday arrived in this city, on his way to Canada, the Hon. Major Gen. Baron Steuben; he was received by the inhabitants, in a manner suitable to a person of his distinguished character.

During the course of last week, many of our soldiers who have been prisoners in Canada, arrived in this city, having been released by the British Commanding Officer in that quarter.

S A L E M, August 7.

Capt. Brookhouse in the brigantine Lively, arrived here on Friday last, in 22 days from St. Ann's, a port on the north side of the island of Jamaica. The Lively is the first vessel which displayed at that port the American flag, with which the inhabitants (some Scotchmen excepted) appeared to be highly pleased; and very great the civilities and politenesses which Capt. Brookhouse received from the gentlemen of the place: they were also very complaisant in conversation respecting the conduct of the Americans in the late war, expressed admiration on the establishment of our independence at so early a period, and took occasion, with seeming satisfaction, to anticipate the prospect of the future grandeur of the American empire. The behaviour of a Scotch commander of a King's tender which lay at anchor not far from the Lively, was not so pleasing. On seeing the American colours flying in the harbour, he sent orders for striking them, accompanied with a threat, that, if disobeyed, he would send a party of men to pull them down. Accordingly, his orders being disregarded, he manned his boat for the purpose; but observing the firmness of Capt. Brookhouse, and fearing the consequence of proceeding, he very prudently relinquished the enterprise.

W I N D S O R, AUGUST 28.

We hear from Brookfield, that one day last week, as two men were cutting timber together in the woods, a tree fell upon one of them, which killed him instantly.

By a gentleman from the southward we are informed, that some time the week before last, 15 houses were broke open and robbed in one night, by a gang of thieves, in the town of Windham, State of Connecticut. Sundry persons are in pursuit of the villains, but none as yet apprehended.

LEVI BANISTER,

Being furnished with a genteel Boat,

Has opened a Ferry across Connecticut River, from Plainfield to Hartland, at the mouth of Quechee River: He offers his best services to persons traveling up or down the River, and assures them, that they may depend on his punctual attendance and readiness to wait on every one who are pleased to favour him with their commands.

Plainfield, Aug. 28.

To be sold at the Printing-Office,

WATTS's Psalms and Hymns neatly bound in one volume, or the Psalms separate—Spelling-Books—Primers—Watts's Divine Songs—Penitential Cries—A Transcendent Spiritual Treatise upon several Heavenly Bodies—Brief Hints of a Religious Scheme taught and propagated by the people called Shaking Quakers—Universalists Catechism—Abbe Raynal's Revolution of America—Pope's Essay on Man—Curtis's Grammar, &c. &c

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.

Extract of a letter dated Newburgh, 24th June, 1783, from his Excellency General WASHINGTON, *to the* PRESIDENT *of* CONGRESS.

"SIR,

"IT was not until three o'clock this afternoon, that I had the first information of the infamous and outrageous mutiny of a part of the Pennsylvania troops; it was then I received your Excellency's letter of the 21st by express, and agreeable to the request contained in it, I instantly ordered three compleat regiments of infantry and a detachment of artillery, to be put in motion as soon as possible; this corps will consist of upwards of 1500 effectives. As all the troops who composed this gallant army, as well those who were furloughed, as those who remain in service, are men of tried fidelity, I could not have occasion to make any choice of corps; and I have only to regret, that there existed a necessity, they should be employed on so disagreeable a service. I dare say however, they will on this and all other occasions, perform their duty as brave and faithful soldiers.

While I suffer the poignant distress in observing, that a handful of men, contemptible in numbers and equally so in point of service, (if the veteran troops from the southward have not been seduced by their example) and are not worthy to be called soldiers, should disgrace themselves as the Pennsylvania mutineers have done, by insulting the Sovereign Authority of the United States, and that of their own, I feel an inexpressible satisfaction, that this behavior cannot stain the name of the American soldiery, it cannot be imputable to, or reflect dishonor on the army at large; but on the contrary, it will, by the striking contrast it exhibits, hold up to public view the other troops, in the most advantageous point of light. Upon taking all the circumstances into consideration, I cannot sufficiently express my surprize and indignation, at the arrogance, the folly, and the wickedness of the mutineers; nor can I sufficiently admire the fidelity, the bravery, and the patriotism, which must forever signalize the unsullied character of the other troops of our army; for when we consider that these Pennsylvania levies who had now mutinied, are recruits and soldiers of a day, who have not borne the heat and burden of the war, and who can have in reality but few hardships to complain of; and when we at the same time recollect, that those soldiers who have lately been furloughed from this army, are the veterans, who have patiently endured hungar, nakedness and cold, who have suffered and bled without a murmur, and who with perfect good order have retired to their homes, without the settlement of their accounts, or a farthing of money in their pockets; we shall be much astonished at the virtues of the latter, as we are struck with horror and detestation at the proceedings of the former; and every candid mind, without indulging ill grounded prejudices, will undoubtedly make the proper discrimination."

TRENTON, July 26.

Trenton, June 25, 1783

Dear Sir,

The moment I received your Excellency's favor of the 23d inst. I summoned a meeting of the inhabitants of Trenton and the vicinity, who being justly alarmed at the daring insult offered to the supreme government of the American union, and being desirous of testifying their zeal in support of the dignity and privileges of Congress, immediately entered into the enclosed resolves, which I have the honor of transmitting to your Excellency, and am with sincere regard and esteem, your Excellency's obedient humble servant.

JOHN COX.

His Excellency Elias Boudinot,
President of Congress.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Trenton and the vicinity, at the French arms, on Tuesday the 24th June, 1783.

Having been informed from undoubted authority, that a moſt groſs and daring insult has been offered to Congress, the supreme government of the American union, by a number of lawless people in arms, assembled at the State house in Philadelphia on Saturday last;

Resolved unanimously, That we think it our immediate duty to express our resentment and indignation at so flagitious a proceeding.

Resolved unanimously, That we look upon tyranny and anarchy with equal abhorrence; and as we have, at the risque of every thing opposed, the former, we are determined, at the same risque, not to be wanting in our efforts to suppress the latter, on whatever occasion, or in whatever form it may present itself.

Resolved unanimously, That we consider the support of civil government and of the majesty of the laws, as one of the first of social duties; and riotous citizens who disturb the public order and violate the dignity of the union as the worst of enemies.

Resolved unanimously, That we feel the utmost cheerfulness in pledging our lives and fortunes to the government under which we live, in whatever way our services may be required, whether in repelling foreign invasion or quelling intestine tumults.

Resolved unanimously, That we would deem ourselves highly honored by the presence of Congress, and an opportunity of manifesting our zeal in support of their dignity and privileges, should they in their wisdom think proper to adjourn to, or fix their residence in this State.

Signed by order and in behalf of the inhabitants.

JOHN COX,
DAVID BREARLEY,
PHIL. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL TUCKER,
WM. C. HOUSTON,
SAM. W. STOCKTON,
} Committee.

Princeton, July 3, 1783.

SIR,

I take a very peculiar pleasure in obeying the commands of Congress, by transmitting their acknowledgments of the polite and respectful conduct of the inhabitants of Trenton and its vicinity, towards the representatives of the United States, on their adjournment into this State. They can but applaud the very proper and laudable spirit shewn by your worthy fellow citizens against every violation of order and good government.

In order to convey the wishes of Congress on this occasion, in the most unexceptionable manner, I take the liberty of enclosing their act of yesterday on this subject, which you will oblige me by communicating to the honorable committee and their constituents. I have the honor to be, with sentiments of the most perfect respect and esteem, dear Sir, your most obedient and very humble servant,

ELIAS BOUDINOT.

The hon. John Cox, Esq;

By the United States in Congress assembled, July 2, 1783.

A Letter of the 25th June from the Hon John Cox, Vice President of the Council of New Jersy, was read, accompanied with certain resolves entered into by the inhabitants of Trenton; whereupon,

Resolved, That the President inform Mr. Cox, that Congress entertain just sentiments of the respectful manner in which the inhabitants of Trenton and its vicinity express themselves in their resolves of the 24th of June last with regard to Congress.

That Congress highly applaud the proper resentment the citizens of Trenton and its vicinity have discovered against disturbers of the public peace, and violaters of the dignity of the union.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

By the United States in Congress assembled. July 2, 1783.

A Letter of the 24th June, from his Excellency William Livingston, Governor of the State of New-Jersey, was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That the President inform his Excellency the Governor of New-Jersey, that Congress entertain a high sense of the spirit and attachment of the citizens of New-Jersey to the federal union, and of the sentiments expressed by his Excellency; and are happy that events have rendered the call of the citizens into service, unnecessary.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

A few BIBLES, of the Philadelphia Edition, to be sold at the Printing-Office for Cash only.